NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1888.

MR. SMITH'S GREAT BLUNDER. LORD SALISBURY'S BILL COOLLY KILLED.

REPORT THAT THE TORY LEADER WILL RE-SIGN-THE ATTACK ON SIR MORELL MACKEN-ZIE-A CRUSH AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY SOCIETY AND THE AMERICAN DUCHESS-BANQUET TO

T. P. O'CONNOR. [BT CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Copyright: 1888: By The New-York Tribune. London, July 12 -It is not quite certain that here will be an autumn session. Mr. Smith has announced it with solemnity, but these behind the scenes don't believe the Ministry mean it. What they do mean is to hurry forward business. There are still, in Parliamentary phrase, twenty days " of Supply," and four or five weeks at least must be devoted to passing money votes. These votes must be had before the House a tourns. They cannot be had by the 12th of August, the day which Mr. Smith named for adjournment. It is far more likely that the House will sit till the second week in September and then be prorogued as usual. The Ministerial majority will do anything rather than be compelled to return to work next November. At present they are perfectly docile.

The social consequences of all this uncertainty are distressing. All arrangements for shooting parties and country life generally had been made on the theory that the session would last till October. To remake them is not easy, but to remake them with a probability that they must again be remade is, said one of those most concerned, " mad-

Mr. Smith has compremised himself and his position rather seriously by his cavalier treatment of Lord Salisbury's bill for reforming the House of Lords Perhaps no leader of the House of Commons ever made such an audacious mistake. Lord Salisbury wanted his bill passed, and expected it | The country unanimously pronounced through me to be passed, but Mr. Smith, while debate on the bill was proceeding in the House of Lords, assured the House of Commons that no attempt would be made to pass it. When Lord Salisbury heard what his lieutenant had done he told the Lords it was needless to discuss the measure further, as Mr. flowing and Lord Salisbury's patience was at an This, no doubt, is premature, but it was said seriously, by a Unionist deep in the confidence of the Government, that Mr. Smith could not remain much longer. His natural successor would be Lord Randelph Churchill, but the differences between Lord Randolph and Lord Salisbury are still too great for an immediate reconciliation. If Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's health permitted he might be the man. Lord Randolph's health, too, is a little impaired and he is going to France, perhaps to Spain, in search of a fresh stock.

That unlucky Lords Reform bill has served at least one useful purpose-it provoked a debate of a nature seldom heard in the Lords and some valuable truths were told. Lord Rosebery's speech, short, sparkling and easy, is said by those who heard it to have been his best in that kind. The Duke of Argyli cannot be reckoned one of its admirers; he was its victim.

The Ministry have stuck to their guns and the London clauses of the Local Government bill are being debated and will be passed. The Opposition support the scheme on its general merits and will do their best to make it more democratic than it is. But even as it stands this bill unites all existing Londons into a single municipality, whereof the rulers will, in great part, be elected by the people.

The elaborate attack by the German doctors on Sir Morell Mackenzie makes little impression on English opinion-perhaps none. It has long afternoon, Mr. Smith, the Government leader, in been known that this "long-hourded venom," to answer to Mr. Parnell, said the Government mainuse Macaulay's phrase, would some day spurt out, tained the opinion that the tribunal which Mr. Parnell Sir Morell's reply is brief. He says that the suggested was incompetent to treat of the question allegations against him are untrue and will in due that he proposed to raise; but the Government were because the Empress Victoria and the Queen wish of a committee consisting wholly of judges fully em-

The annual soirce of the Royal Academy was London Times." held last night. The invitations of the President | Mr. Parnell asked if Mr. Smith intended to place and Council attracted enormous crowds. Piccadilly on the paper the terms of a motion to this effect. was a crush of carriages and cabs, for half a mile. Yet this vast assembly could not be called fashwere in a meagre minority. It is, I believe, the custom to send two invitations to each artist who has a picture hung on the walls of the Academy. Many other invitations reach the hands of people who are seen but once a year. Yet society might | do worse than spend a half hour in these splendid galleries, splendidly decorated. Sir Frederick Leighton received a company of every sort with unvarying urbanity. The theatres sent their contingent later, Ada Rehan being, I hear, the greatest theatrical hon of the evening.

Society was for the most part at Lady Guinness's ball in Grosvenor Place, or at Mrs. Henry Oppenheim's musical party in Bruton-st. There was to be seen, as on Monday, the American Duchess, about whom curiosity has been so keen. I am afraid it must be said that this lady has been received in a critical spirit. There was also a very small and smart musical party at Lady Rothschild's following a dinner given by Lord and Lady Rothschild to the Duke d' Aumale, whom Prince and Princess de Wagram, the Duchess of Leinster, Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill, Mr. and Lady Fanny Marjoribanks, Lord and Lady Elcho, Mr. John Morley and a few others were asked to meet. Miss Arnoldson was one of the singers. Mrs. Shaw, the American, whistled to the delectation of this, as of many other private London audiences.

The announcement of Miss Agneta Ramsay's engagement to the Master of Trinity is, if true, curious. This young lady, supposed to be about twenty-two, is known to the world as the first international disputes. scholar of her year at Cambridge, winning a place equivalent to senior classic, and beating every competitor, male and female. She is, with all that, young, pretty and attractive. Dr. Butler is fifty-five, has been Dean of Gloucester, but resigned the Deanery two years ago to accept the Mastership of the largest college in Cam-

Last evening's festivities included a banquet to T. P. O'Connor, whom 100 members of the Irish National League entertained at Holborn Restaurant. Mr. Justin McCarthy was in the " Ireland-a Nation," was the first toast. Then Mr. O'Connor's health was drunk as that of an " eloquent Irishman, true Nationalist, sound patriot, devoted Parliamentarian and genuine good fellow." Mr. O'Connor's services to the party are, beyond question, numerous enough to deserve any tribute they can pay him.

Mr. Lowell is so much better that he has walked out a short distance, and last night was able to dine with Lord Colcridge. G. W. S.

A STEAMER SUNK IN THE MERSEY. London, July 12 .- The steamer Wasp was sunk in Hypatia, Captain Thomasen, which arrived at Garston yesterday from Parrsboro, N. S. The Wasp's crew had a narrow escape from drowning.

INSURRECTION AT PORT-AU-PRINCE. Paris, July 12.-A report has been received here that an insurrection has occurred at Port-au-Prince and that the insurgents have burned 500 houses, including most of the public buildings.

Queenstown, July 12.-Chauncey M. Depew, who is passenger on the steamer Britannic, was seen by a reporter on the arrival of that vessel at Queenstown BOULANGER RESIGNS HIS SEAT. LEAVING THE CHAMBER IN A HUFF.

HIS PROPOSITION FOR DISSOLUTION REJECTED-A

BITTER DEBATE PRECEDES THE VOTE. Paris, July 12 .- In the Chamber of Deputies today General Boulanger proposed the dissolution of the Chamber. His proposition was rejected. General Boulanger thereupon announced that he resigned his seat.

General Boulanger, in his speech proposing the dissolution, said that such a course was imperative, and that elections ought to be held before the celebration of the centenary of the Revolution of The country demanded the institution of 1789. new safeguards to secure the Republic from the attacks of its adversaries, against which it was powerless. The Chamber of Deputies was falling into ruin and decay, and the country was trembling with emotion at always having presented to it as an enemy a citizen who only desired the welfare of the Republic The Monarchists were watching the Republic, expectant of its death agony. The country felt that its safety demanded a revision of the Constitution. He did not doubt that the patriotism of the Deputies was on a level with their sense of duty. He would do his duty by demanding the passage of a resolution that the Chamber, being convinced of the necessity of fresh elections, asks President Carnot for a dissolution.

Premier Floquet reprenehed General Boulanger for relying for support from the Right. (Applause from the Left.) He said it was not for a man like General Boulanger, who was always absent from the Chamber, to judge of its legislative labors, or criticise hard-working members. What

had General Boulanger-done? General Boulanger-I made an appeal to the

M. Floquet-The country answered you in the Charente election. M. Spain (Bonapartist Deputy for Charente)-

M. Floquet-We have never recognized you as one of us. You are a lingerer in sacristies, in the We will celebrate the antechambers of princes. centenary by again proclaiming the supremacy of the civil power. We represent universal suffrage. Smith in a panic had abandoned it. Rumors were We have rendered more services to the Republic flying about last night that Mr. Smith would re- than you can do harm. You demand dissolution. sign. This last blunder has filled the cup to over- It is in your party that it exists. Your photographs come from Germany, where your interests (Cheers from the Left and uproar among

the members of the Right.) General Boulanger-M. Floquet's speech is only the utterance of a badly educated school usher, He in no way alludes to the general policy of re-vision. He merely makes personal attacks. I tell him now, as I told him amid the noise, that

After a scene of excitement, the president of the

After a scene of excitement, the president of the Chamber said that before applying censure he would allow General Boulanger to speak.

General Boulanger asked if censure was to be applied to M. Floquet or to himself.

The President—It was you that first attacked the Chamber. The last words you uttered make it necessary to apply a severe rule.

General Boulanger projected against a regime

necessary to apply a severe rule.

General Boulanger protested against a regime which did not respect the liberty of the tribune. He said that, in view of the President's decision, he would resign his seat. The General thereupon left the Chamber, followed by his partisans.

The members of the Left still elaimed that censure should be applied to General Boulanger.

The President remarked that Boulanger, by leaving the Chamber, did himself justice.

M. de Lamarzelle, a member of the Right, reproached the President for showing partiality toward M. Floquet. This led to a renewal of the uproar. When order had been restored a vote of censure on General Boulanger was adopted. The Chamber then adjourned until Monday.

## TRIBUNAL AGREED UPON.

THE GOVERNMENT MAKES A FAIR OFFER WHICH MR. PARNELL ACCEPTS. London, culy 12 .- In the House of Commons this

At present he is silent | willing to pass an act providing for the appointment powered to inquire into the allegations and charges made against Irish Members of Parliament by "The

Mr. Smith replied that if Mr. Parnell was prepared to accept the Government's offer he was ready to There were fashionable people, but they put on the paper notice of a motion for leave to bring in a bill providing for such a committee.

Mr. Gladstone said it was desirable that Mr. Smith

should do this, in order that the House might see the exact terms of the motion. Mr. Smith said he would put the notice on the

paper to-morrow or Monday. Mr. Parnell will accept the Government's offer. Mr. Parnell will accept the Government's offer. His acceptance of the proposal, however, will be subject to rigid conditions regarding the judges to be appointed and the scope of their investigations.

Mr. Parnell, in an interview to night, referring to the Government's offer, said he welcomed the principle contained in the proposal. He welcomed an independent tribunal of able, learned and wise men. It was impossible for him to say more until he had seen the proposed bill. He objected to Justice Stephen, who, it is rumored, will be appointed on the committee, on the ground that he is a violent extremist.

## THE PAN-PRESBYTERIAN COUNCIL

A MOTION OF FRATERNAL SYMPATHY WITH ANGLICAN BISHOPS CARRIED.

London, July 12.—In the conference of the Pan-Presbyterian Council to-day Dr. Turnbull was elected English treasurer, and Dr. E. D. Junkin, of Houston, Tex., the American treasurer. Dr. David Waters, of Newark, N. J., advocated the revival of "The Catholic Presbyterian." The proposal was referred to the excentive committee. The report of Dr. Fraser, of London, alleging that the action of the Anglican missionaries hampered the American Presbyterian mission among the Nestorians was adopted. The committee regretted that the name "English Christianity" was used as hostile to long-established Christian work.

Dr. Talbot W. Chambers, of New-York, presented a report entirely concurring in the Quakers' memorial to substitute arbitration for war in the settlement of

Dr. Fraser, of London, proposed a motion of fraternal sympathy with the Anglican hishops, and for closer union among the Anglican Presbyterians. Dr. Joseph T. Smith, of Baltimore, seconded the It was supported by Dr. Welch, of Auburn. N. Y.; Drs. Schaff and Hall, of New-York City, and Douglas, of Glasgow, but opposed by Dr. McDonald, of London. The motion was carried with but one

Dr. Cavan, of Toronto, proposed a vote of thanks to the secretary of the Alliance for promising to de-vote his life to the cause of union among the various sections of the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Talbot Chambers, of New-York, praised the ad-Dr. Talbot Chambers, of New-Yora, praises the are-vantages of the Alliance for enabling its members to discuss in detail the differences between the several divisions of the Fresbyterians while they could have union in their missions. Principal Cairns, of Edinburgh, thought the Alliance a valuable non-legislative body for exercising an in-fluence upon the unity of Christendom.

THE ATTACK ON DR. MACKENZIE Berlin, July 12.—The excitement created throughout Germany by the reports of the German doctors who attended the late Emperor Frederick is intense, and their criticisms of Dr. Mackenzie's conduct of the ease form the sole topic of conversation. The "Kreuz Zeitung," in its comments on the reports, overwhelms

Dr. Mackenzie with invectives.

It is announced that Drs. Bergmann and Gerhardt will receive the decoration of the High Class Order of London, July 12 .- It is semi-officially stated that

the Berlin correspondence regarding the treatment and virtual imprisonment of ex-Empress Victoria, which "The Pall Mall Gazette" published to-day, is entirely

AMERICAN COMMERCE WITH CUBA.

Havana, July 9.-A recent report of the British Consul-General to his home government contains the following infermation relative to Cuba: Commercially speaking the Americans have annexed the island. They already take upward of 90 per cent of the exports, supply 20 per cent of the imports, and have nearly one-third of the carrying trade. They run almost all the

invest largely in mining and other enterprises, so much so that their good will have to be considered in all matters of commercial policy. During the last financial year the declared values of Cuban products shipped to the United States from Havana alone exceeded \$18,000,000.

A SOUTH AFRICAN HORROR. EIGHT HUNDRED MEN ENTOMBED IN A BURNING

MINE AT KIMBERLEY. London, July 12 .- A dispatch from Cape Town, Africa, says that the Debeers coal mine at Kimberley caught fire yesterday evening and 800 men

are entombed. The work of rescue, which began at once, still continues; but it is believed that 500 persons have perished, including Mr. Lindsay, the manager of the company. Many of the victims imprisoned in the mine are white people.

QUEEN NATALIE DEFIES BISMARCK. REFUSING AT THE REQUEST OF GERMANY TO DE-

LIVER UP THE SERVIAN CROWN PRINCE. Berlin, July 12 .- "The North German Gazette says: "The Servian Government has applied to the Prussian authorities for assistance in taking the Servian Crown Prince back to Belgrade. has been acceded to when coming from a private person. In the present instance it is a question, not merely of the assertion of parental authority, but of the exercise of the sovereign rights of King Milan toward his son and subject. The Prussian authorities have summoned Queen Natalie to deliver the Crown Prince to King Milan's plenipotentiaries. Queen has refused, and has threatened to forcibly sist the removal of the Prince. She has armed the members of her household for the purpose of offering It is undesirable that Prussia should see her authority disregarded in her own territory, or Servian disputes fought out at Wiesbaden. The Government therefore desires Queen Natalle to leave Germany unless she is willing to submit to magisto-rial authority.<sup>3</sup>

A GOVERNMENT VICTORY IN WINNIPEG. Chicago, July 12 .- A dispatch from Winnipeg says: The provincial election yesterday resulted in a signal victory for the Government. Out of thirty-eight seats thirty have been heard from, twenty-seven of which are for the Government and three for the Opposition The city gave nearly 2,000 majority for the Govern ment, electing Provincial Treasurer Johns, McMillan and Campbell. Greenway and other members of the Government made speeches promising to carry out the railway and other pledges. Late returns show a plurality of two for Norquay."

BIG CROPS IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA. St. Petersburg, July 12.-The exports of breadstuffs from Southern Russia during the coming summer are expected to be enormous. Reports from Odessa indicate that the harvest will be immense.

PLUNGED THROUGH A RAILROAD TRESTLE FIVE PERSONS KILLED AND TWENTY-FIVE IN-

JURED ON THE VIRGINIA MIDLAND. Charlottesville, Va., July 12.-Express train No. 52 on the Virginia Midland Railroad left Orange Court ise, south-bound, on time, at 1:50 this morning, in rge of Conductor C. P. Taylor, Engineer Watkins and Fireman Kelly. About two miles south of Orange is a trestle forty-eight feet high, which was known to be weak, and the ratiroad company was engaged in filling it in. The train was moving at a speed of six miles crossing the trestle, under regular orders. The engine had passed safely over most of the trestle when the smoker, mail, baggage and express cars went down with a great crash, dragging down the engine and tender and two passenger coaches. sleepers remained on the trestle. engine went down pilot end foremost, thus com-municating no fire to the wreck. All lights were extinguisted in the fall. As soon as re extinguished in the fall. As soon as accident took place the engineer, who was but slightly injured, walked back to Orange and fele-graphed for assistance. Dr. W. C. N. Randolph and other physicians left here on a special train for the The dead and some of the wounded were taken to Orange while the more seriously hurt were brought to Charlottesville and placed in the Cottage Hospital, hotels and homes of friends. As far as can

be ascertained, five were killed and twenty-five in-Among those killed were the following: BRIGHTWELL, H. C., postal clerk, Prospect, Va. COX, C., Alexandria, of the engineering departmen the Piedmont Air Line. WHITTINGTON, H. T., postal clerk, Greensboro, N. C.

Among the wounded were: JENKINS, LOUIS, postal clerk, Lynchburg, slightly JENNINGS, Z., Lynchburg, internal injuries.
PARROTT, W. D., postal clerk, Albemarle County,

badly injured.

POTTERFIELD.—, express agent, seriously injured.

TAYLOR, C. P., conductor, Alexandria, hurt about the head and one leg.

WALTHALL, J. L., postal clerk, Washington, D. C., badly injured.

WEST. J. C., postal clerk, Washington, D. C., badly

THE IRON MANUFACTURERS DEFEATED EXPECTING A GENERAL SIGNING OF THE SCALE

Pittsburg, July 12 (Special).-The strine of the from and steel workers began just twelve days ago, and a defeat for the manufacturers now seems certain. Chair-man Anthony F. Keating, of the Manufacturers Association, said a week ago that when Jones & Laughlin signed the scale the rest would follow. to-day that the break is liable to come to-morrow. It was announced that the Central Iron and Steel Company, of Brazil, Ind., had signed the scale. This mill employs 300 men in the manufacture of car axles and once, it is to be presumed that some large orders have been received. The large number of froh and steel workers who are already at work or are to begin on Monday gives assurance that there will be no difficulty in paying weekly benefits to those still idle and to enable them to continue the struggle indefinitely. merchant steel, and operations will be resumed at

GLASS BLOWERS IN CONVENTION. The Grand League of Green Glass Blowers con-tined their session at No. 98 Forsyth-at., yesterday. Forty delegates were present, representing New-Jersey, Baltimore, Brooklyn, Ellensville, N. Y., and Hawley, Penn. The weight question was discussed and it was decided that sixty cents a gross for one-ounce bottes should be the basis for a scale of wages. motion to co-operate with the Flint Glass Blowers was defeated. There are 1,000 men now in the League whose salaries average \$110 a month.

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With free trade they could barely live on the results of glass manufacture in this country. A meeting will be held again to-day to elect officers.

At the last meeting of the United Labor Party of Kings County, Secretary McMullen presented his resignation, which was accepted. Resolutions were passed declaring "The Standard," of Henry George to be no longer the official organ of the United Labor party in Kings County.

A WISE RESOLUTION PRODUCES PEACE. strike at the Jensen Pottery Works, point, I. I., has come to an end with victory for the Some time ago Mr. Jensen, who had been a Republican, was overcome by free trade arguments and turning Democrat, celebrated the change by reducing the wages of his employes, who at once struck. It is now said that Mr. Jensen is wavering in his fidelity to the Mills "Dark Lantern bill," the first proof of which is that he has put into operation the old scales of wages and ended the strike.

TO STOP GAMBLING AT LONG BRANCH Long Branch, July 12 (Special).—The war on the gamblers has really begun. The Board of Town Commissioners met last night, Commissioner John E. Lanning offered a resolution instructing the Captain of Police to close all the gambling houses at once. The resolution was passed by the unanimous vote of the Commissioners. The gamblers laughed to-day when they heard of the action of the board. The Law and Order League is determined to break up gambling here and its members will warmly second the efforts of the authorities. Several men who came here to spend the season have lost so heavily that they have been compelled to return home with their families.

LABORERS SENT BACK TO CANADA. Port Huron, Mich., July 12.—Sixty Canadian laborers who have been employed by the Grand Trunk at Port Huron, Fort Gratiot and other places on the St. Clair River, crossing to and from their homes morning and night, have been compelled by the Customs Collector to cross to Canada to return no more. This is done under the provisions of the Alien Labor law, providing that no foreign laborers can be brought to this country under contract for service to any company or indi-

A YOUNG WOMAN GARROTED AND ROBBED. Pittsfield, Mass., July 12 (Special).—While Miss Gertrude Clapp was going from Mrs. Allen's in Pomeroy-ave. at 9:15 last evening, she was garroted and robbed of 8:00 and an umbrella by a man who is described as short, between twenty and thirty years SHOT BY A SUICIDE.

TRYING IN VAIN TO MURDER HIS WIFE.

A HUSBAND PUTS TWO BULLETS IN THE WOMAN AND THREE IN HIS OWN HEAD.

Mrs. Teresa Adams, a comely widow, age forty has kept a boarding house at No. 477 West Twenty ond-st for several years. She has four daughters Minnie, Mabel, Georgiana and Josephine, all young women who are dressmakers and have many well-known people among their customers. Mrs. Adams's husband was in business in Jersey City for many years. He died about six years ago leaving Mrs. Adams a small amount of insurance money to begin the battle of life on her own account with her young children. She and her daughters have been successful in their business and are in fairly good circumstances.

Richard B. Carter, a "boss" stevedore, who formerly had charge of the 'longshoremen at the Atlas Line pier at West Twenty-fifth-st., came to board with Mrs. Adams last November. His daughter Agnes, who is about twenty years old, came to Mrs. Adams's house, a few days after her father and engaged board. Carter appeared to be a quiet man, attentive to his business and devoted to his daughter. In less than three weeks from the time he met Mrs. Adams, he offered himself to her in marriage, and they were quietly married on December 28. They did not go off on a wedding tour but settled down at once in Mrs. Adams's home, Carter taking charge of affairs at once, and putting himself at the head of the household.

It soon became evident that Carter's amiability was only assumed and that he had covered up a vicious and immoral nature with the cloak of decency, with a view of making himself acceptable in the sight of Mrs. Adams. He threw off the cloak when he was married and appeared in his true light, refusing to do any work or contribute anything toward defraying the house hold expenses, insisting that both he and his daughter should be supported by his wife, while spent his time in liquor stores

REVEALING HIS TRUE CHARACTER. Mrs. Carter begged him to live soberly, and even expressed a willingness to take care of him if he would remain temperate. Finally the boarders told Mrs. Carter that they would have to leave her if she did not protect them from insult from her husband. When it thus came to be a question of giving up her business or her husband, she was not long in deciding. In the latter part of March she locked the door upon her husband and set his trunk and property in the street. Miss Carter left the house at this time also. Mr. Carter was wild at this action of his wife and threatened to kill her outright. He tried to break open the doors and get into the house, but after a time cooled off and got a room at No. 260 West Twenty-first-st.

After getting rid of her husband, Mrs. Carter renounced his name and resumed her name of Adams. After Carter left her, Mrs. Adams learned that he had been married four times and had at least three wives living. She heard also that he had been arrested and tried for bigamy in New-Jersey. He persisted in annoying her in various ways-hanging around the neighborhood and when Mrs. Adams or her daughters went out, following and trying to speak to them. None of them would notice him and this annoyed him greatly. He used threatening language and insulting epithets and swore that he would kill the whole family.

the whole family.

Mrs. Adams got tired of his abuse and had him arrested. He was fined \$20 and furnished bonds to keep the peace. After this he got into the house one night by breaking a grating in the front yard and caught a servant in the kitchen. He made the girl promise, by threatening to kill her if she refused, that she would poison the entire family. Mrs. Adams again called for police protection, but Carter suddenly disappeared and remained away for several weeks. He turned up again recently and began his annoying practices again.

tices again.

Two weeks ago he shouted into the front window that he would kill Mrs. Adams and her children. The family were at supper and were greatly alarmed. He chased one of the girls two nights ago in the street. She ran into a flat on Twentysecond-st. for protection and was taken home by

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Adams received a note from Mr. Carter asking her to meet him at 5 p. m. and indicating that he had something important to tell her. Mrs. Adams went to Sixth-ave. and Twenty-third-st., the appointed place. She did not fear Mr. Carter, and went to meet him to try and induce him to leave her alone. He was there before her, and as soon as she came up he held out his hand to her She refused to take it. This nettled him for a moment. Then he unburdened his mind. He had been drinking, though he was nettled him for a moment.
his mind. He had been drinking, though he was not drunk. He told her that he was passionately in love with her and could not live any longer without her. She told him that it was foolish to talk in that way, as she no longer had any regard for him and living with him was out of the question altegether. During this conversation they had walked to Twenty-second-st, and had turned toward Seventh-ave. Mrs. Adams told him that toward Seventh-ave, when would will was to keep

had walked to Twenty-second-st, and had turned toward Seventh-ave. Mrs. Adams told him that the best way to win her good will was to keep away from her and not annoy her.

"You are my wife," he exclaimed vehemently, "and I have a right to see you."

"I am your wife in name only, and I will not see you again under any pretence," Mrs. Adams retorted firmly.

"Do you mean that?" he hissed, while his face

Do you mean that?" he hissed, while his face

"Do you mean that?" he hissed, while his face blazed with passion.

"I do, certainly," she replied.

"Then I will kill you."

He drew a pistol from his coat and fired point blank in Mrs. Adams's face. The bullet grazed her shoulder. She screamed, jumped backward, and started on a run toward Sixth-ave. He fired again. Mrs. Adams clapped her hand to her right side, staggered, screamed wildly and fell unconscious on the sidewalk in front of a livery stable at No. 106 West Twenty-second-st. The shooting began in front of No. 148. Carter followed, his face livid with anger. He took a long look at his wife's face, and, feeling satisfied with his fiendish work, put the revolver against his temple and fired. He reeled into the middle of the street and sent another shot into his brain. He turned several times around in a circle, pressed the pistol at the side of his right eye and blazed away again. He fell then face downward, with the pistol still in his hand.

IT TURNS OUT WELL FOR THE WOMEN. Officer Fay was on the spot in a moment, and sent out a call for an ambulance. Mrs. Adams was carried into the livery stable, and Carter was left in the street. The ambulance came quickly and Carter was put into it first. He presented a horrible appearance, his face being frightfully distorted and covered with blood. Mrs. Adams had recovered consciousness and walked to the ambulance. She took a seat by the side of her husband, who was gasping for breath and meaning The sight was too much for the woman's feelings and she fainted. It was thought that Carter was

and she fainted. It was thought that Carter was dead when he reached the New-York Hospital, but he revived slightly and lived until 8 o'clock, when he died in greet agony.

Mrs. Adams's injury is serious, but the chances are all in favor of her recovery. Her corsage afforded her some protection against the ball, or she would undoubtedly have been killed. She was suffering greatly from shock last evening, but became quieter after she heard of Carter's death

Kingston, N. Y., July 12 (Special).-The old Senate House in Clinton-ave., which was recently purchased by the State, having been thoroughly repaired and restored as nearly as possible to its original form and tect. Mr. Perry, here to-day. The grounds about the historic structure are to be improved by a city florist and gardener at once. It is believed that the propand gardener at once. It is believed that the property will then be placed in charge of Marinas Schoon-maker, the aged lawyer and antiquarian, who has just completed a history of Kingston, on which he has spent much time and labor.

FATALLY INJURED BY A FALLING GALLERY. Alexandria, Va., July 12.-The gallery of the old naker church in this city, now used as an infirmary tainment for the benefit of the home, precipitating the crowd to the lower floor, probably fatally injuring the janitor, and breaking a leg and otherwise injuring six or seven women. - 11 colored. for old colored people, fell last night during an ente

MANY YACHTS BLOWN ASHORE.

DAMAGE TO VESSELS IN NEW-ENGLAND.

REPORTED LOSS OF LIFE-HOUSES WRECKED OR DISPLACED-ST. FLMO'S FIRE OBSERVED.

Boston, July 12 .- The storm that swept over the city shortly before midnight on Wednesday was the severest that has been felt here for some time. The wind played havoe with chimneys, roofs, trees and poles. It seemed to strike Brighton and then took jump to City Point, district of South Boston. Brighton a portion of the roof of the Charles River Hotel, in Western-ave., was blown into the street, carrying the chimneys with it. Telegraph poles, trees and chimneys were leveled. In South Boston a yacht lying at the foot of M-st, was overturned, and it is said that a man who was on board was drowned.

At Winthrop one building was destroyed, several yachts smathed and driven ashore, and many tenders were thrown on the beach. One man was injured. An unknown man with a family of a wife and three children, lately moved into a cottage on the crest at Point Shirley on the ocean side. A gust of wind at 12:30 last night lifted the house up bodily and carried it many feet. When it struck the ground it was smashed to pieces. The occupants, who were sleeping on the ground floor, were rudely awakened by At the Greathead Hotel Mr. James was sleeping with the head-board of his bed near the window. The sash was blown in, and Mr. James's face was severely cut with broken The Greathead Yacht Club suffered considglass. Several yachts were blown ashere and badly

At Waltham the gale unroofed a barn and tore down fruit and shade trees on the George Harrington estate near Roberts-st., and moved the new house of the station agent, Mr. Stevens. It then crossed the river, aprooting trees and breaking poles. H. F. Warner's at house was unroofed, Aldermen Clement's houses racked; George Lawrence's new house in Wadsworth st. was moved two feet and the family sent terror-stricken into the street.

An exceptionally heavy wind squall broke over Lyng. Several boats were blown a hore, and all the

Lynn. Several boats were blown a hore, and all the craft in the harbor had a hard time. In Watertown Thomas Doiby's hostery mill in Morse-st. was blown out of shape. N. C. Sawyer's addition to a sash and blind shop was moved out of position. At the Watertown Arsenal, buildings were unroofed.

Captain Colby, a Boston pilot, reports that when coming up Boston Harbor in charge of the steamer Baider, from Baracoa, on Wednesday night during the storm, he saw several bails of fire continually paying about the steamer's topmasts, a sight common in lower latitudes, especially on the west coast of Africa, but rare in this region except in the Gulf Stream. In Boston valuable shade trees suffered considerably.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT'S LIVELY GALE. HASTENING EAST AT FORTY TO FIFTY MILES AN HOUR-IT WILL SAIL FOR EUROPE TO-DAY.

The gale which raged over New-York City Wednesday night and all day yesterday had an average velocity of over thirty miles an hour. It had its rise in the region about the Great Lakes, but did not amount to much until it reached the coast on Wednesday night. The storm was general along the coast from Delaware Bay to Nova Scotia, being most severe along the Massachusetts coast. The gale began in this city in the early part of the evening. Black clouds filled the sky, and a thunder shower seemed imminent, while at the same time the wind began blowing from the southwest. The thunder storm did not materialize, but the wind continued to blow with increasing velocity. The gale reached its height between midnight and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, when the velocity of the wind was forty-two miles an hour. After that it abated somewhat, but maintained a velocity of thirty-two to thirty-six miles an hour all day yesterday. At about half past 2 yesterday afternoon a fresh squall swept over the city, and the veocity of the wind rose for a short time to fifty-two miles an hour. The squall capsized and sunk an unknown lighter in the channel outheast of Bedlow's Island. The crew of two men were rescued by a passing tug. As the lighter sank upright, she is dangerous to navigation. The storm was moving slowly to the northeast, the storm centre being near Boston Wednesday night, and about one hundred miles further to the northeast yesterday me ing. It will probably pass off to sea beyond Nova

Down the harbor on Wednesday evening things were pretty lively. The gale idehed up a lively sea | read from a list showing how men employed at first the tumbling waves. The visitors to "Nero" and the the tumbling waves. The visitors to "Nero" and the "Wild West" show who went down the bay on the Staten Island ferryboats were glad to keep within the shelter of the cabins, and yachts and sallboars did not venture from their moorings. The gale had one effect which made it grateful to every one in the city. and that was to lower the temperature to a comfortable and that was to lower the temperature to a comfortable

deavoring to enter Fire Island inlet, ran ashore yesterday afternoon. She hotsted signals of distress and the life-saving crew at Fire Island station went to her assistance. A fresh northwesterly gale was blowing and a heavy sea was running. No details as to the extent of the damage to the vessel were obtained up to

DAMAGE BY THE MONONGAHELA FRESHET. Pittsburg, July 12.—The waters that have been sweeping the Valley of the Monongabela and the valleys of its tributaries for the last sixty hours have left in their track scenes of desolation and ruin that have never had their counterpart in the same locali-From Pittsburg to the mountain fastnesses of Randolph County, W. Va., towns have been ravaged manufactories have been inundated, boats have been sunk, houses and lumber have been floated off, fields with their wheat in shock and growing crops have been devastated, families driven to the hills for shelter, and in many instances the accumulations of years of and in many instant toll and self-denial have been lost in an hour. The losses by the flood will not fall short of \$3,000,000, a large proportion of which falls with crushing effect apon the people of the thriving counties of Monongahela, Marion, Taylor, Harrison, Lewis, Barbour, Upshur, and Randolph, in West Virginia. In Pennsylvania the losses are in the counties of Allegheny, Washington, Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene. These losses fall most heavily upon the owners of coal property, railroad companies and farmers.

In Pittsburg proper much of the loss has fallen upon the owners of shanty boats and boat houses, but these are for the most part insignificant. The owners of mill property will lose largely, and have to undergo no end of inconvenience on account of the invasion of their mills by the water vesterday morning, putting out the fires, and rusting and almost ruining the valuable machinery.

THE POTOMAC RIVER RAPIDLY RISING. Baltimore, July 12.-A special from Hagorstown, Md., says: "The Potomac River began rising at Willramsport Tuesday afternoon, and continued to rise until 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when it was about wenty feet above low-water mark-the greatest depth reached since the freshet of 1877. Considerable damage has been done to the crops in the lowlands. The sadden rise in the river is due to the heavy rains west of Cumberland."

ADVANCE IN NATURAL GAS STOCK EXPECTED. Pittsburg, July 12 (Special).-The end of the iron strike would no doubt result in an advance in natural gas stocks, the resumption of the mills restoring the consumption of the new field to its former figure of 650,000,000 cubic feet daily from the Philadelphia or Westinghouse Company alone. Confidence in gas stocks will also be strengthened by the field operations of the Philadelphia Company, which in the last ninety days has brought in a dozen new wells, ail large producers. There has not been a single failure this summer. The well which was opened yesterday near Canonsburg, Washington County, is the largest in the world. The force of the gas threw up like a recket tools weighing 3,000 pounds and nearly 2,000 feet of wet rope. This well is on the edge of the new territory and all the new discoveries are to be plagged

VETOED BY THE CHIEF OF THE CHEROKEES. St. Louis, July 12.—The Cherokee Indian Council at Tahlequah Last week passed a bill leasing the grazing privileges west of the 96th meridian to the Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association for \$150,000 per annum. Yesterday Chief Mays vetoed the bill and presented to the Council two other bids from the Northwestern Texas Cattle Company offering \$100,000 per annum for the grating privileges, and one from Texas offering \$175,000. Each one of these two bidders put up as earnest money \$75,000. Notwithstanding the increased bids, the Council endeavored to pass the former bill over the Chief's veto, but they were not successful.

the duties of deputy treasurer for the County Democracy!

A.—No, sir. It did not take ten minutes of his time and I'll remove him to-morrow morning. (Laughter.)

St. Louis, July 12.—The Governor this morning ren-dered his decision, in which he declines to grant a

PRICE THREE CENTS.

MR. BALDWIN INDIGNANT. SHARP REPLIES TO MR. FISH'S QUESTIONS. ANOTHER BREEZE IN THE AQUEDUCT INQUIRY-SECRETARY M'CULLOH AS THE DEPUTY

TREASURER OF THE COUNTY DEMOCRACY -RAPID PROMOTION OF LABORERS ON THE WORK.

The examination of Aqueduct Commissioner Baldwin, the treasurer of the County Democracy, by the State Senate Investigating Committee was concluded yesterday. He expressed great relief when allowed to depart. This is not to be wondered at, for he had been subjected to as severe an ordeal yesterday as he passed through on Wednesday, his first day on the witness-stand. In addition to his examination by the counsel in the inquiry, he was also taken in hand by his associate in the Board, Mr. Fish, who made things exceedingly lively for a time. He stirred up another breeze, in fact, and one that was fully appreciated by the crowd, which increases daily. Mr. Baldwin's testimony yesterday was of a general character. Part of it was designed to explain and modify some of the startling admissions which he made on Wednesday relative to his association with Contractor Heman Clark, but he said little that was effective in that respect. In answer to Mr. Boardman's inquiries, he said that he voted to award the contract for Section 12 to O'Brien & Clark, whose bid was over \$50,000 above the next lowest, by advice of the engineers. He admitted that State Treasurer Maxwell and Judge Muller, Governor Hill's lieutenant, had urged him to give as many contracts as possible to O'Brien & Ciark. There was no doubt in the mind of the witness that the organization of the Commission was detrimental to the interests of the city. He had op-posed the scheme, the consummation of which had demoralizing effect all around.

EVERYBODY ALARMED AND SUSPICIOUS. "I say this," he added, "without any desire to reflect upon my fellow Commissioners. But the fact is, as soon as the Mayor and Controller were removed, everybody became alarmed and suspicious." Referring to his efforts to kill the bill, he said that he wrote to Senators Daly and Murphy and also saw Governor Hill on the subject, but it was no use. Mr. Hill was not influenced by his arguments. McCulloh's removal was also opposed by the witness. One alleged reason for this was brought out later in the day, when it was shown that all the accounts of Mr. Baldwin, as treasurer of the County Democracy, were kept by Mr. McCulloh at the offices of the

Mr. Baldwin insisted that he himself was " ne politician." He was only "a strong Democrat." In regard to the substitution of rubble masonry for dry packing, Mr. Baldwin professed innocence, as he was not aware when he voted for the change that the Chief Engineer was opposed to it. He made the same explanation in reference to the allowances for extra excavation. These were matters which he left to the Chief Engineer and the Corporation Counsel. Mr. Church had told the Commissioners that all the contracts were being carried out at the original cost. The witness had audited bills with this assurance in mind. Had he known that on the fifteen sections of the Aqueduct there was an increased expense of \$9,000,000 he would not have passed the claims of the contractors. It was true that he personally had secured the appointment of twenty-five or thirty men, but it was not for any purpose.

SALARIES INCREASED AT AN ALARMING RATE. Mr. Boardman asked if the Board had not been remarkably liberal in increasing the salaries of employes without request. At the same time he called attention to the fact that the expenses of the Commission had been gradually increasing, until they were now nearly half a million dollars annually. To illustrate his question, Mr. Boardman and many people gathered at Battery Park to watch has laborers at \$2 a day are now getting in some in-

> HIS RELATIONS WITH CONTRACTOR CLARK. Mr. Nicoll took up the relations existing between

the witness and Mr. Clark. Mr. Baldwin declared that he had never concealed them from any one. Judge Spencer knew about them, and said it was all right. So did Mr. Dowd. The bond and note transaction with the Continental Bank was taken up. Mr. Baldwin said he personally assured tha president of that institution that the \$50,000 borrowed v: Mr. Clark on his note would be paid.
Thus far, he seid, the Commission had paid out for
Aqueduct work \$16,961,000. The original estimate was \$9,000,000.

After recess Mr. Nicoll took up the purchase some land from the New York and New-England

After recess Mr. Nicoll took up the purchase of some land from the New York and New-England Railroad, in which Mr. Baldwin was a large stockholder, for the new Sodom dem. This land catae up to \$110,000, but the company asked an additional \$2,500 for "counsel fees." The Real Estate Committee, Messrs. Spencer, Fish and Barnes, reported in favor of paying this sum, and the Commission also favored it, though Mr. Ridgway and Mr. Fish voted against the resolution. The matter was afterward referred to the Corporation Counsel fees in the necessary proceedings for the condemnation of the property. These proceedings are still pending, but it is understood that instead of allowing \$112,500 for the land, only \$75,000 will be paid for it.

Commissioner Fish then took the witness and stirred up things in a lively way. He wanted to know if the new Commissioners had ever done anything wrong since their advent to office. Mr. Baldwin said that he thought they had in some instances. The removal of Mr. McCulloh and the removal of the witness himself from the Construction Committee were illustrations of the new men's bad conduct. Mr. Fish pressed him for further instances, until finally Mr. Baldwin lost his temper and snapped out: "I think it is devilish bad taste for you to ask me any such questions as these. You and I meet every day at the Aqueduct Commission, and we can talk all this over there without airing it here. You don't want an ertificate of character from me, and I don't want any from you."

Mr. Fish Not To Be SHAKEN OFF.

MR. FISH NOT TO BE SHAKEN OFF. This did not satisfy Mr. Fish. He wanted the chairman to compel the witness to answer his questions, but Senator Hendricks smiled, and said that he did not feel called upon to interfere under the circumstances. Mr. Fish explained that the point of his inquiry was to show that there had been just as much "politics" in the old Board as there was in the new. He then took a new tack, and wanted to show that ex-Mayor Grace had favored the giving of a contract to John Brunton & Co., a firm in which his private secretary. Richard J. Morrison, was a partner. Mr. Baldwin could give no information on this point.

Mr. Baldwin had heard of a bill to reorganize the Commission in 1885. It originated with ex-Mr. Baldwin had hard of the Commission in 1885. It originated with ex-Mayor Grace. John O'Brien went up to Albany to get this bill of Mr. Grace's passed, but Judge Spencer thought that the contractor did not go as the representative of the Aqueduet Commission, as alleged by Mr. Fish. Mr. Baldwin was then

under the new board? A.-No; but I suppose Clark & O'firien are doing business in the same old way.

O'litten are deing business in the same old way.

Mr. Baldwin said that he did not agree with
the theory advanced by Mr. Nicoll that it was
better to sublet the work. Mr. Boardman wanted
to know if it did not look suspicious to have
the Controller removad when the contractors,
whose bills he refused to audit, had been openly
declaring that they would cause his removal.
The witness thought it was, but said he did not
know much about the reorganization scheme. He
was further asked:

Q.—Did any of the contractors has any apparently.

Q.-Did any of the contractors pay any subscription Q .- Did Mr. McCulloh receive anything for discharging

Henry T. Dykman, the legal representative of the city in White Plains, next took the stand to correct the testimony given by Mr. Baldwin regarding the purchase of the land from the New-York and New-England Railroad. He did no